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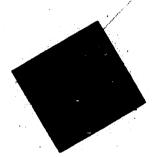
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EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947



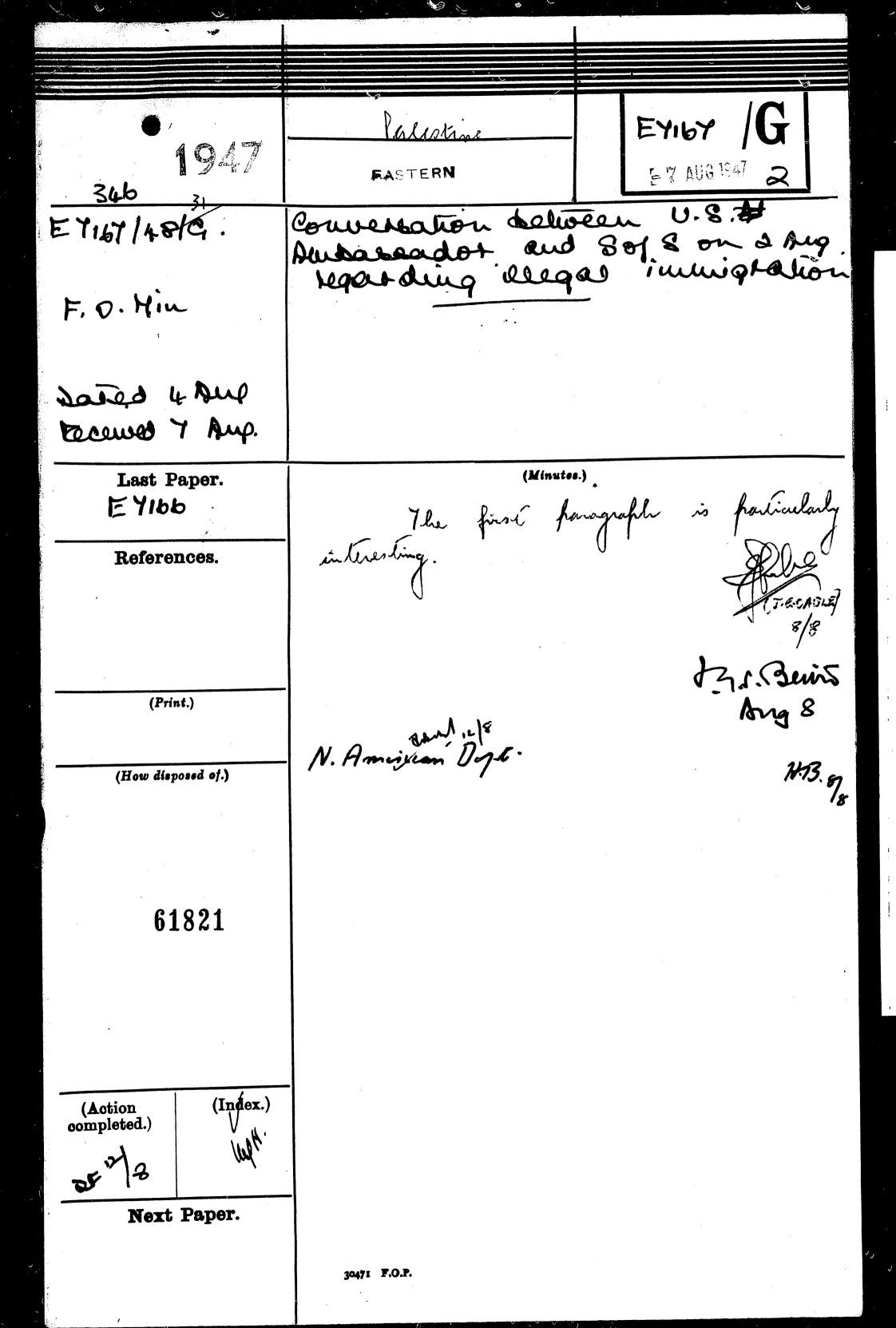
PALESTINE

Fine No. 48

pp. 7167 - 7441

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61821



7 AUG 1947



EYIBY

TOP SECRET.

T Rod : 47

ILIEGAL IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

The Secretary of State raised this question with the United States Ambassador on August 2nd on a private basis. He warned Mr. Douglas that the United States Government must not be surprised if matters went wrong when the Palestine question came up at the United Nations. We were disillusioned and disappointed by our thankless task as Mandatory, and might be forced to give up the charge. The Palestine situation was poisoning relations between the United States and Great Britain.

After instancing the recent demonstrations at Liverpool and Bristol in connexion with the murder of the two sergeants, the Secretary of State suggested that the United States Government should show their disapproval of the illegal immigration racket in the United States by laying down that monetary contributions to it in the United States should be subject to taxation.

4th August, 1947.

Distribution:

Secretary of State.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Sir O. Sargent.
Mr. Wright.
Eastern Department to enter.

Reference: FO 371

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Group . Fo

Class . . 3. 7/....

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E7174/48/31 E7175

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 §1821



MMEDIATE

(This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on)

1947

FROM FIAT 'T' FORCE FRANKFURT TO FOREIGN OFFICE (GERMAN SECTION)

No. 74.

SECRET.

24th July 1947.

D. 5.00 pm 24th July 1947. R. 2.00 am 25th July 1947.

Berlin (Political Division) Repeated:

Following is number 07424 from MONYPENNY British Consulate General FRANKFURT repeated Political Division BERLIN.

My telegram number 33 of 25th April 1947.

Jews of FRANKFURT staged another anti-British demonstration on 23rd July. Lout 1500 attempted to approach H.M.Consulate but were halted some 200 yards away by U.States Military Police whose commanding officer accepted a petition from the demonstrators for presentation to this Consulate. There were no incidents. Protest was against recent British action in sending ship carrying 4500 illegal immigrants for Palestine back to France. Despatch follows.

Immediate Information:

Mr.Chaput de Saintonge.

Distribution: PS/Chancellor.

PS/Sir Gilmour Jenkins (3 copies) PS/Mr. Maurice Dean (2 copies)

PS/Sir Oliver Harvey.

German Internal Affairs (15 copies)

G/606.

2512.

SJH/GSG.

200

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You may like to see this before entry. There does not seem to be anything we can do about it.

Rochapul de Sainlingo 25/2

Gasteria Department Serman Political Dept.

been received and monted to

Def. (E 5919 | 45/31 etc)

hus Geman (Poli)

lacus.

Reference: FO 371 5185

7181

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.



British Embassy,

Paris

S AUG 347 August 1947.

My la John

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs have received a telegram from Monsieur Massigli about the remarks by the diplomatic correspondent of "The Times" published on July 31st about the loudspeaker propaganda to which the Jews on the transports at Port de Bouc were subjected. I am not quite clear whether this telegram was on Massigli's own initiative or whether it was as a result of representations by the Foreign Office.

Monsieur Bousquet, who told me about this, attempted to maintain that the French had prevented this I pointed out to him that this was not the propaganda. On Tuesday, July 29th, two or three cases were reported to us of a vessel with loudspeakers having propagandaed the passengers. I do not know exactly at what point this incident occurred as we spent nearly all the day at sea either in launches or on board transports. But we took the matter up with the Sous-Préfet in the evening and he later that evening telephoned to say that a boat with its loudspeaker had The next morning we also both been confiscated. received a signal from the O.C. Troops saying that a further incident of the kind had occurred. Kay and I at once went round to the Préfecture and protested, and the Sous-Préfet telephoned in our presence to the police, saying that their instructions were categorical and formal, that no hostile propaganda was to be allowed and that a continuous patrol of the transports should be maintained. I left soon after this and cannot say whether this order was effective.

Thus, though loudspeaker propaganda took place, it is fair to say that the French authorities made some attempt to stop it and I suggest you should bear this in mind in anything you may be giving out to the press.

J. E. Coulson.

J.G.S.Beith, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office, LONDON. S.W.1.

RECORD S

RECORD OFFICE,

E 7224

Next Paper.

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.

British Consulate General, Frankfurt-am-Main.

30th July, 1947.

No. 222

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my secret telegram No.74 of the 24th July regarding the abortive demonstration staged by Jewish Displaced Persons in Frankfurt on the 23rd July, and to report as follows.

I have delayed sending this despatch pending further threatened demonstrations and incidents which, so far, have failed to materialise.

The protest handed to the U.S. authorities for transmission to me as reported in my above-mentioned telegram is as follows:-

Resolution.

We, Jews of Frankfurt a.M. gathered here in number of 3000 have been greatly disturbed and enraged by the tragic news that the greatest ship "Exodus from Europa 1947" with 4500 Jews on their way to Palestine in order to build peacefully our Home, have been brutally attacked by the English fleet and army.

This unprovoked attack has resulted in three deaths With bowed heads we stand before the and 120 wounded. new sacrifices for our sacred effort to reach our Home.

We express our sharpest protest against the cruelty of this English piracy which prevents the return of our people to our Home. We declare that we shall not yield nor shall we fear any terror. Nothing will stop us on the road to our Home. In spite of all obstacles and all dangers shall the Shearit Hapletah continue the Exodus from Europe 1947 and reach the shores of Eretz Israel".

The demonstrators rejoined their camps in an orderly manner and were thanked by General Duff for the peaceful way in which they conducted the march.

Little space was given to the matter in the locally published U.S. paper "Stars & Stripes" and no comments were made.

A permanent guard of American Military Police has been kept on the Consulate since the 23rd July.

As reported in my Secret telegram No.75 of the 28th July, numours reached the ears of the U.S. authorities that an attempt would be made to "blow up" the Consulate.

/ Apart

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W. 1.

9 THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LON DON



Apart from the arrest of the two Jewish D.Ps nothing has transpired.

A military guard has now been placed on my private residence by the U.S. authorities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

H.M. Consul General.

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W.1.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 34821

EY224 /G Palestine - 8 AUG 1947 MAN TERM President Warfield E 7224/48/9 Mr Kay. Marselles Dated y Aug. Received & Aug. (Minutes.) Last Paper. E YIYA References. E7165/48/9 (Print.) (How disposed of.) 9 Aug (Inflex.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51821

27437 F.O.F.

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM MARSETLLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Kay. No. 127.

D. 6.50 p.m. 7th August, 1947.

7th August, 1947. R. 11.55 p.m. 7th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

3 3 3

IMMEDIATE. SECRET.

Illegal Jewish immigration

Five Jews disembarked to-day.

- Officer on board has stated that in his view immigrants were frightened of molestation on land by anti-Jewish organisations if they disembarked voluntarily. It might therefore be advisable to [gp. undec: ?include] in statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Paris telegram No. 788 to Foreign Office, an assurance that Jews disembarking will be afforded protection by French authorities.
- Officer Commanding Troops to-day refused to allow three [?gp. omtd.] representing Agoudath Israel de France to visit the transports. Purpose of visit stated to be purely religious.
- "Ocean Vigour". Five members of catering staff insist on discharge 10th [sic] six Greeks, firemen and carpenter refuse to leave Mediterranean.
 Remainder of officers and crew will accept only a
 fortnight's extension of agreement to serve in French
 Mediterranean territorial waters or to take ship to Gibraltar, Port Said or North European destination. I have telegraphed Ministry of Transport accordingly.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 200

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Kay. No. 126.

D. 7.03 p.m. 6th August 1947.

6th August 1947.

R. 9.45 p.m. 6th August 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

W:W:W:W:W

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

My telegram No.125.

Five Jews disembarked today. Atmosphere calm.

"Runnymede Park" is coaling at Marseilles today; "Empire Rival" coaling tomorrow.

Your telegram No.113. No further doctors are required.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

. 20 20

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E7239/48/31 E7258 * 5 6 Reference: **FO** 371/

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Kay

No.130 8th August, 1947. D: Untimed Undated

R: 10.24 p.m. 8th August, 1947

Repeated to Paris.

GGGG

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Illegal Jewish immigration.

My telegram No.127 [gps.undec].

Six Jews all men disembarked today.

Yesterday two men who managed to board police boat shouted non - disembarkation propaganda to immigrants. As a result police are tightening up control.

[Copy sent to M.E. Secretariat].

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371

-47

190 A NEXT 192	PALEST	E 7290
Registry Number E 7290/48/31. TELEGRAM FROM No. 14 Replacement Constitution Received in Registry SOM 10, Aug 11, Aug 1264	Refer Paris & 798 (6) Papelation Color went or and ofter examinend to invited direction of all refused. Ministry for proceed, but if direct he used he coupil disease. (Minutes.	ned at Port de Sour. 258/45/31) telej h broand Empire Rurol two capes of marles, all children, Parents ens! Cace matters of spreads, proc will antoutern of Children.
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17A 'Out/ tels gab. Dff.
14 Aug.

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wastraid dens

the situation at Port de Bonc appears to have reached stagnation point and it looks as if we should have to try our last weepon - a definite statement of an attendance destriction the line win win need a Ministerial decision.

I have staked drothing a brief for wise S/S but before it is submitted I think we must call to - final report from the men on the Sptt.

Wo, & Co. agree.

Bys. Berit

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 \$1821

OTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

E 7290

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper.

D. 1.11 p.m. 10th August, 1947.

R. 1.15 p.m. 10th August, 1947.

10th August, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, Marseilles.

IMMEDIATE.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram 29 and to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

My telegram 798. F 735 8/4/5

Jewish illegal immigration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs state that Ministry of Population's doctor went on board Empire Rival and after examining the two cases of measles invited disembarkation of all children. Parents all refused.

2. I understand that Ministry of Population has decided to leave matters as they are provided no further cases occur. But if disease spreads force will be used to compel disembarkation of children.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office and War Registry Admiralty for repetition to Jerusalem and Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean]



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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371

OUT FILE

Despatched 2 M. 1/8/

Marsques

Repeated Faris aug.11

Cypher

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WO.LEO Concur Mrs Beins

Ang "

IMMEDIATE

Paris tel. M. 804 [7 Ang 10 : Jewish illegal immigration]

Please telegraph m

Consultation with O.C. Troops your views as to prospects

of inducing the bulk of the Jaws to Cand without

Using torce, which is not

practicable without the

Cooperation of the French

be making

but I shau be grateful for your estimate of

local situation before womminsoning

Considering future policy.

#33.11/8

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

E7290/48/31

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES

No.116 11th August, 1947.

D: 7.45 p.m. 11th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris 1809.

AAAA

IMMEDIATE.

Paris telegram No.804 [of August 10th: Jewish illegal immigration].

Please telegraph urgently in consultation with O.C. Troops your views as to present prespects of inducing the bulk of the Jews to land without using force, which is not practicable without the cooperation of the French Government. We do not seem from latest reports to be making progress but I shall be grateful for your estimate of local situation before considering future policy.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON <u>್</u>

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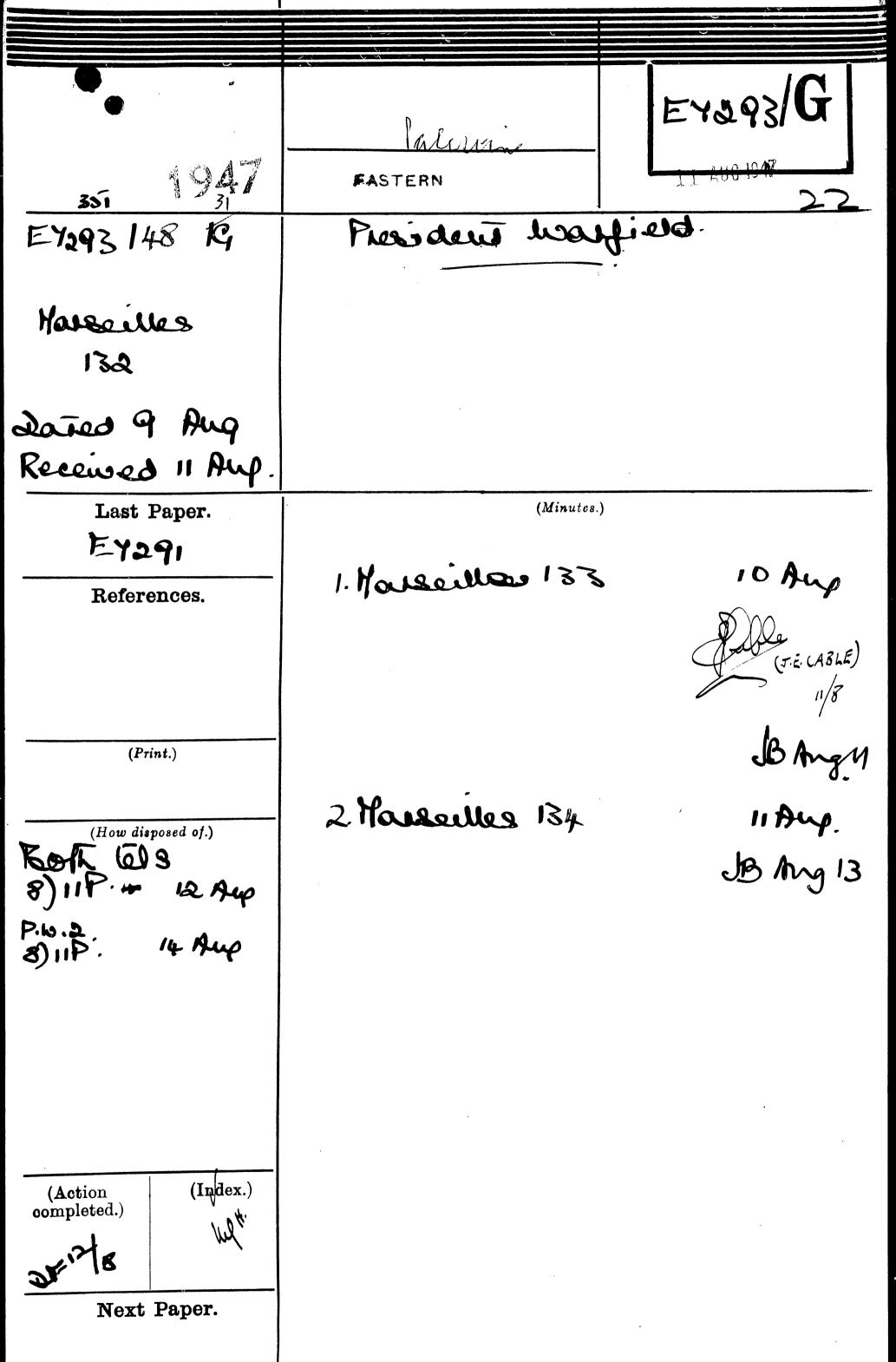
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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 \$1821

27437 F.O.P.

11 AUG 1947

Cede R

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

His Majesty's Consul General No. 132.

9th August 1947.

D. 9.15 p.m. 9th August 1947. R. 1.55 a.m. 10th August 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

AAA

IMMEDIATE.

RESTRICTED.

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 130.

One hespital case disembarked teday. authorities have not been on beard yet to arrange suggested disembarkation of children. other developments.

RECORD OFFICE,

LON DON

3 194**%**

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EY293 G

24

Code R

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General

D. 6.10 p.m. 10th August, 1947.

No. 135

10th August, 1947.

R. 8.18 p.m. 10th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

0000

RESTRICTED

Illegal Jewish immigration.

My telegram No. 132.

One hospital case disembarked today; otherwise nothing further to report.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON . ∞ 2

1 1 AUG 1017

EY293

[CODE R]

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General No: 134

D. 7.55.a.m.12th August 1947

11th August 1947

R. 9.40.a.m.12th August 1947

Repeated to Paris

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

Restricted.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

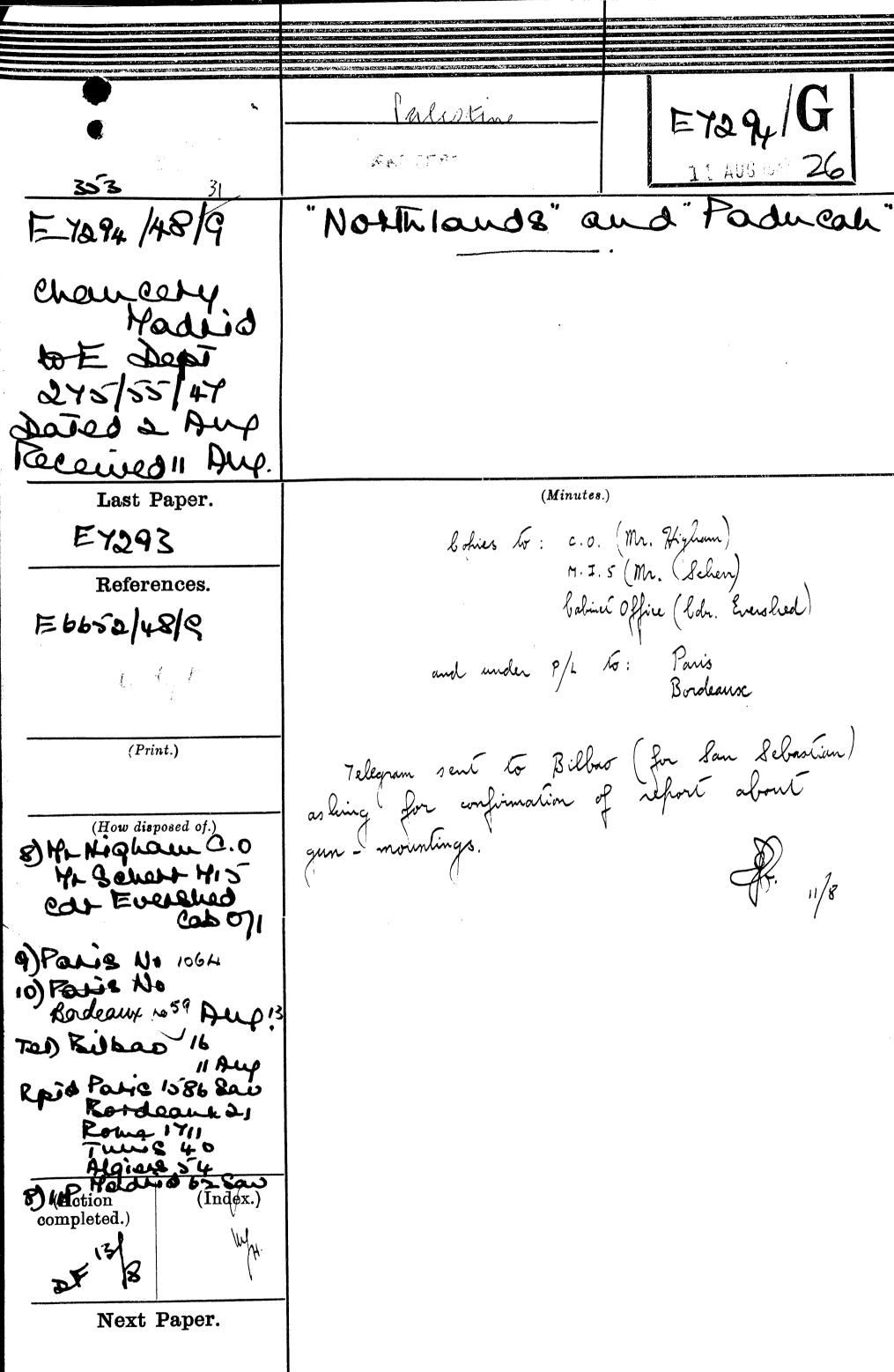
My telegram No: 133.

No disembarkations today and [?grp.omitted]

to report.

\$1821

12 AUG 1947.



28653 F.O.P.

E 5 ep/se BRITISH EMBASSY, EY194 11 AUG 1947

MADRID.

(275/55/47)

2nd August, 1144AUG 1947

Dear Department,

Our letter No. 275/38/47 of the 22nd July about the two vessels "NORTHLAND" and "PADUCAH".

We now enclose a copy of a further letter we have received from His Majesty's Consul at San Sebastian on this subject.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department, Foreign Office.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

(COPY)

452-47(S/3)

British Consulate, San Sebastian.

Secret

1st August, 1947.

28

Dear Chancery,

Further to our letter 428-47(S/3) of the 17th July regarding the vessels NORTHLAND and PADUCAH and your telegram No. 8 we now have to report that as late as Wednesday evening the two vessels were still in Bayonne.

We have now received the following further information regarding the position of these ships.

Their total crews number about 70 and the vessels appear to have gun mountings on the decks, but no guns at the moment.

The Captains have been warned by the French authorities that they will not be allowed to take passengers on board at Bayonne, and this fact has appeared in the local press, copies of which we enclose. All the members of the crews of the two ships are registered as sailors, but some at any rate are reported not to have the appearance of being in any way connected with the sea.

All matters concerning the two ships appear to be handled by three men described as being between 30 and 35 years of age and of Syrian type. These three go under the names of Jean, Jacques and Joseph and they go practically every day to the establishment of a certain Monsieur Marcel Forque at Bayonne, but they separate immediately on leaving. They probably stay at the houses of certain Jews in Bayonne.

They and other members of the crews make frequent trips to Paris, Marseilles, Toulouse, Cette, etc. and it is supposed that the vessels would probably leave

Bayonne/

OPYRIGHT 20

Bayonne with only their crews on board, with the intention of picking up passengers at some Mediterranean port.

Meantime they are continuing their purchases as before and have now acquired a Deisel engine for a big launch carried by one of the ships.

The only preventive measure taken by the French authorities appears to be the posting of a gendarme and a douanier on the quay.

Yours ever,

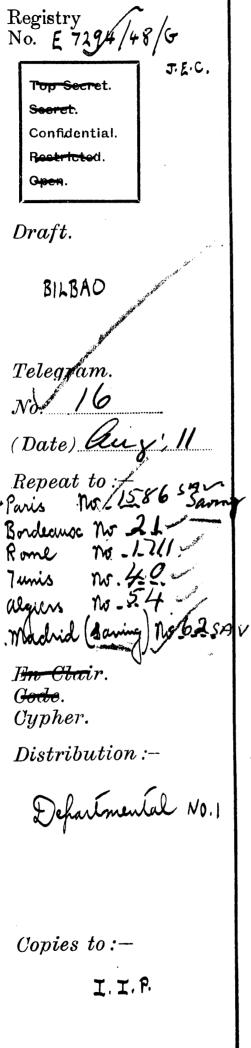
Consulate

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Madrid.

CC. H.M.Consul, Bilbao.

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Secret.

Draft.

MARGIN.

THIS

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Confidential. Rectricted.

BILBAD

Telegram.

Nover 16

Repeat to:

Tunis

algiers

Gode.

Im Clair.

Cypher.

IMPORTANT Celegram no. 14 RECORD OFFICE, LON DON

I report by telegram. It will be you should inform to make sure that you are new and not merely relies of days when wersels were warships.

2. Please repeat belegrams and copy letters on This subject To us, Paris, Bordeausc, Rome, algiers and 7 mis.



NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

erence:

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

71 3182

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7294/48/G

Confidential

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No: 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BILBAO

No: 16

11th August 1947

D. 5.40.a.m.12th August 1947

Repeated to Paris No: 1586 Saving

Bordeaux No: 21 No: 1711 Rome Tunis No: Algiers No: Madrid No: 54

62 Saving No:

X:X:X:

IMPORTANT

CONFIDENTIAL

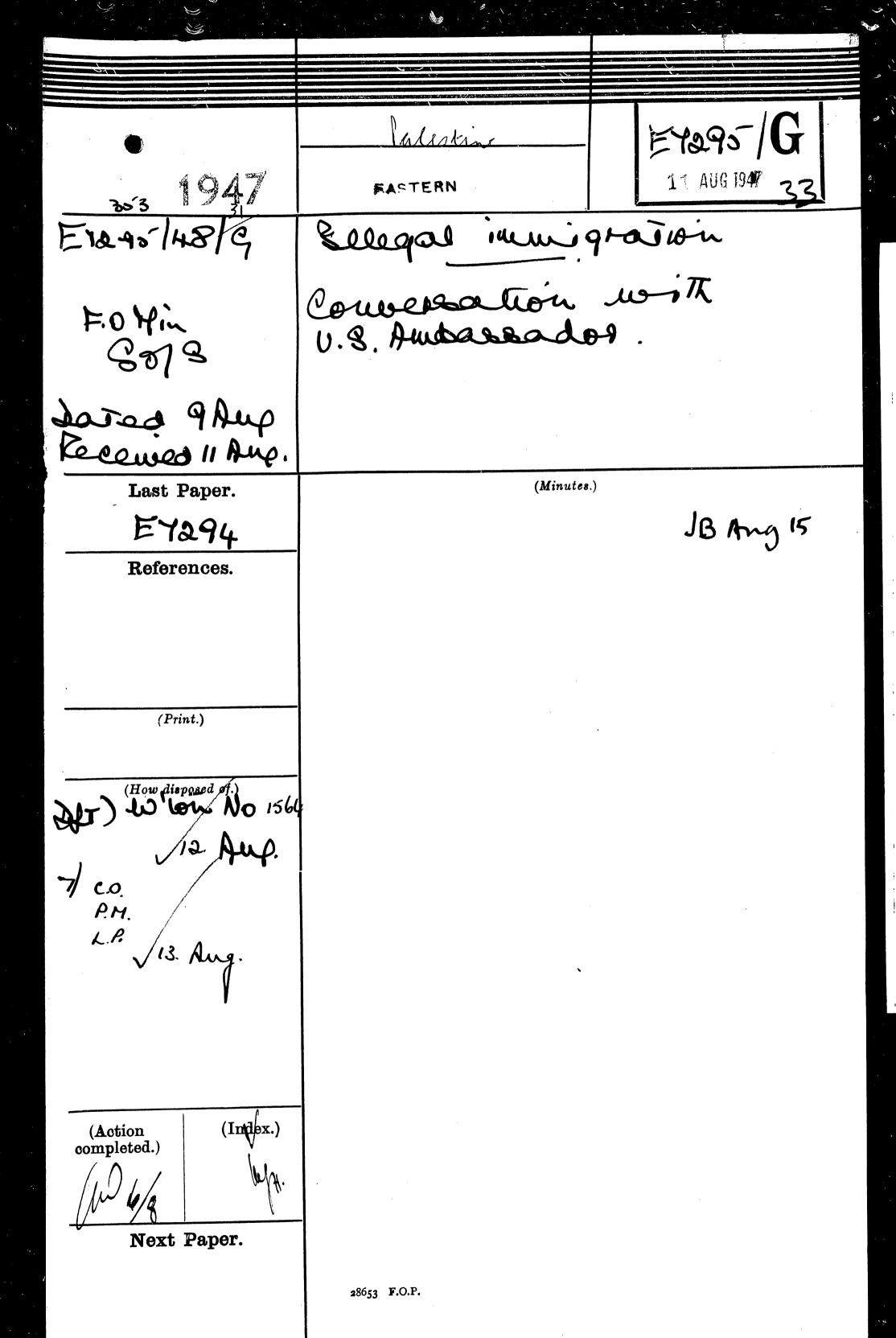
Please pass following by safe hand to His Majesty's Consul San Sebastian.

My telegram No: 14 [of 8th August: Jewish illegal immigration].

We have now seen your letter No: 452 - 47 (S/3) of 1st August about "Northlands" and "Faducah". If your report that these ships have gun-mountings on board can be substantiated, it would provide valuable argument for insisting on detention of "Northlands" and, if she puts into port, of "Faducah" as well. Please investigate and report by telegram. You should make sure that gum-mountings are new and not merely relice. sure that gun-mountings are new and not merely relics of days when vessels were warships.

2. Please repeat telegrams and copy letters on this subject to us, Paris, Bordeaux, Rome, Algiers and Tunis.

المعالمة المالية farent . တ 20





Register AUG 1941 97295 49 No. Top Secret.

Draft. Despatch

WASHINGTON.

No. 1564

Foreign Office

12.9th August, 1947.

When Mr. Douglas came to see me this morning I raised with him the question of Palestine. I said I had pressed him on a previous occasion to take some action on Palestine, illegal immigration, terrorism and the finding of money in America for this purpose, and had indicated to him the embarrassment caused to us by what was being permitted in the United States. Mr. Douglas indicated that I should expect a communication on this subject from Mr. Marshall in a few days.

No. 1564.

12th August, 1947.

(E 7295/48/G) VERY TOP SECRET

Sir.

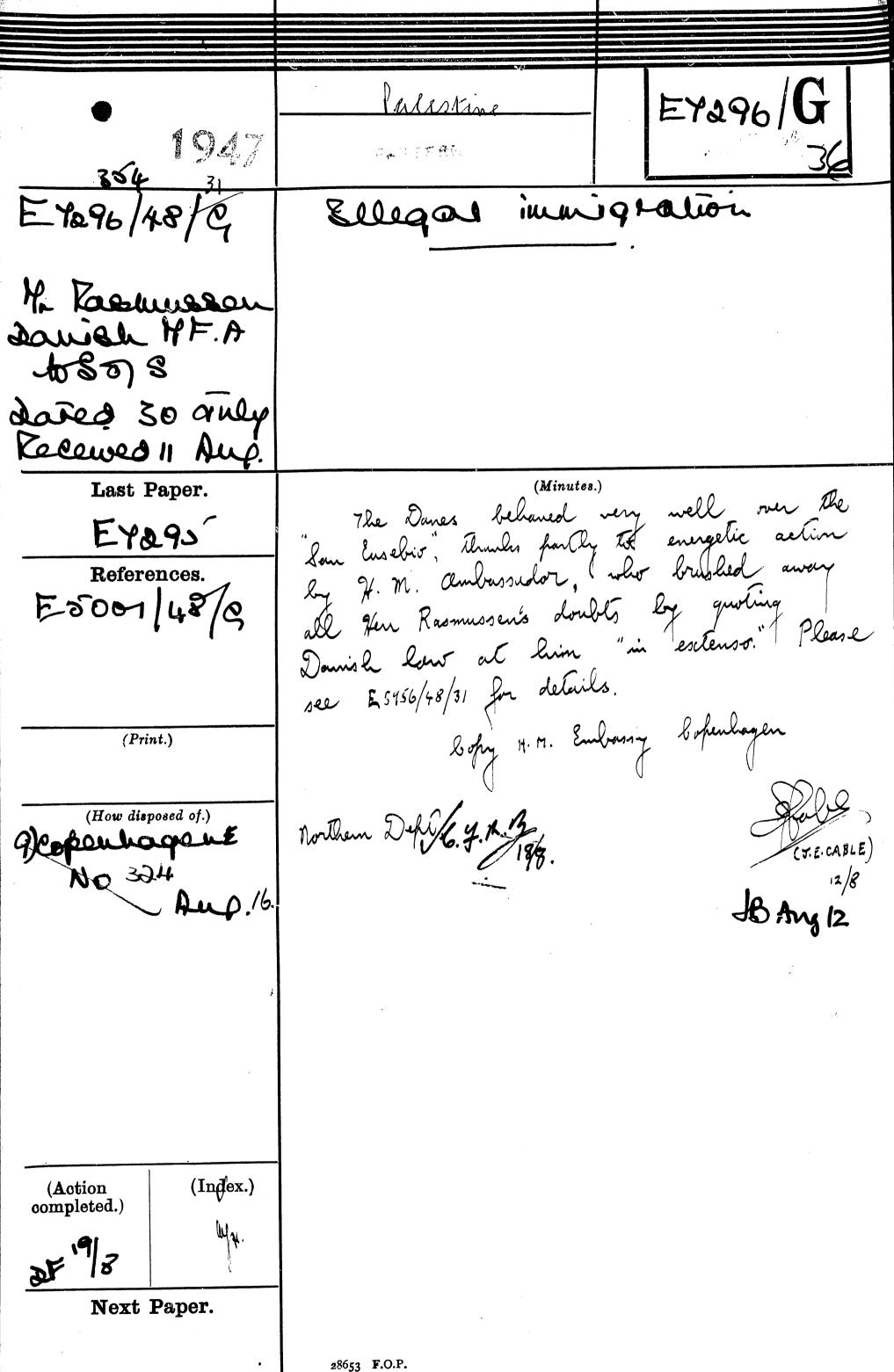
When Mr. Douglas came to see me on the 9th August I raised with him the question of Palestine. I said I had pressed him on a previous occasion to take some action on Palestine, illegal immigration, terrorism and the finding of money in the United States for this purpose. I had also indicated to him the embarrassment caused to us by what was being permitted in the United States. Mr. Douglas indicated that I could expect a communication on this subject from Mr. Marshall in a few days.

> I am, with great truth, Sir, Your obedient Servent. (For the Secretary of State)

> > CW Baxter

Mr. John Balfour, K.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc., Washington.

Lucak ာ



11 AUG 194 E

P.J.I. Jr.Nr. 120.D.28.h.

Copenhagen, 30th July, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL PERSONAL

dear elle. Berin

In your letter No. E 5001/48/G of June 27th you have drawn the attention of the Danish Government to the Jewish illegal immigrant traffic to Palestine and especially to Sir Alexander Cadogan's note to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, asking that all Member States should take precautions to prevent the transit through their territory and departure from their ports of Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

In reply I have the honour to inform you that, to the knowledge of the Danish Government, hitherto only one case of this kind has occured in Denmark of which you probably already have been informed by His Britannic Majesty's Embassy here. The case in question was that of a foreign vessel, S/S "San Eusebio", which since last winter has been in the port of Copenhagen. The British Embassy asked for the assistance of the Danish Government in preventing her departure on the grounds that the Embassy had reason to believe that the ship was engaged or likely to be engaged in the transport of illegal immigrants to Palestine. The vessel was hereafter inspected by the Government Surveyor. As this inspection showed that the ship was not provided with certificate of nationality, trading certificate or loadline certificate the surveyor

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin P.C.M.P. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London.

61821

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crdered the detention of the ship. The Danish Government are willing, should similar cases occur in the future, to take such precautions to prevent illegal transport of Jewish immigrants as they are able to under the existing legislation. In the same way the Danish Alien Control will take such measures as the legislation permits to prevent illegal transit of Jews to Palestine.

Believe me, dear Mr. Benin, your envery Suitan Resumsten.

Reference: FO 371 51821

32003 F.O.P.

E7302

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E 7298

Mr. Duff Cooper.

No. 180 SAVING.

July 24th, 1947.

11 AUS 1947

R.12.5.p.m. August 9th, 1947.

66666

My telegram No. 742.

President Warfield.

Following is information telephoned to Cable by Crossley to-day.

Haganah have to-day issued a communiqué in Paris stating that Haganah in Palestine contacted some of their members who are among the passengers of the President Warfield while the vessel was at Haifa and that as a result of their exhortations all the passengers have sworn not to disembark from our transports in any circumstances.

[Note by Communications Department: This was a missing telegram repeated at our request.]



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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51821

Eyzoz /G Palestine 947 355 E 7302 /48/C FASTERN Elegal immigration weekly File 9Anp-16Aup 軍 (Minutes.) Last Paper. See within E7296 1. Brussels 315 References. 9 Aug. (Print.) (How disposed of.) 12 Aug (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper. 27437 F.O.P. (E7565)

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 § 1821

Cypher/OTP

No.515

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Harrisen.

D.11.16 a.m. 9th August, 1947

9th August, 1947

R. 5.40 p.m. 9th August, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem

My telegram No. 308 of August 1st. Weekly report.

No change in shipping situation.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No.14.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Section for repetition].

E7303 G 356 EASTERN E 7303 48/C Casro 99(5) Suspect shipping: S.S. "Orania" Reid 11 / My 1967 (Minutes.) Refressed to albers.
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PILITS

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell No. 99 SAVING

R. 3.15 p.m. 11th August, 1947.

8th August, 1947.

MANOWA

Following received from Alexandria.

[Begins]

SECRET

Addressed to Cairo, Saving telegram No. 8 Repeated to S.O.(I), Port Said.

Reference weekly report (Suspect Shipping) No. 12.

S.S. 'GRANIA" (Page 8, Report No. 12) left Alexandria for Volce, Greece, on Sunday August 5rd. Vessel had two passengers on board, Mr. John J. Couroupis, a member of staff of Agents, and Miss Antigone Comvessioneu, schoolmistress.

[Ends.]

[Copy ment to Middle East Secretariat.]

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51821

E 7310

M153 - 717

37/177/47.
Despatch No. 337

British Embassy,
ROME.
4th August, 1947.

SECRET.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose Count Sforza's reply to your personal letter to him of 29th June on the subject of Jewish Illegal Immigration, together with copies of a translation of this letter and of the covering letter to myself from Count Sforza.

- 2. As you will see Count Sforza in his letter to you again raises the question of illegal immigration across the Austrian frontier and presses the Italian Government's suggestion that such immigrants as are caught in the frontier zone should be turned back to the British Military Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (ampare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (ampare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (compare my telegram No. 1505 of Authorities in Austria (ampare my telegram No. 1497 arrived, further discussion of this proposal should be deferred until Mr. Ruck, the newly arrived adviser to the Italian Government on frontier control has had time to study the situation and make his report.
- 3. You will also see that in his covering note to me Count Sforza has returned to the old theme that in acceding to His Majesty's Government's request to combat illegal emigration, his country is sacrificing its own interests. I and my staff have done our best to impress on the Italian Ministers and officials concerned that the best way of discouraging illegal entry of Jews into their country, which not only increases their refugee population, but hinders their efforts to bring this population under control, is to make illegal emigration through Italian ports impossible. We believe that the more important officials in the Ministries concerned have been won over to this point of view; but Count Sforza no doubt considers it politic to try to maintain that Italy is going out of her way to oblige His Majesty's Government. I feel, nevertheless, that it might be in our interest to encourage the Italian Government by allotting a quota (however small) to the Jewish "refugees" in Italy in making up future lists for legal immigration to Palestine, and I hope that you may be able to authorise me to give Count Sforza some assurance Ito this effect.
- 4. In other respects I believe you will find Count Sforza's reply satisfactory and that it represents in spirit the attitude of cooperation which we have met in practice among his subordinates. In my acknowledgement informing him that the letter has been transmitted to you, I have only made specific reference to the question of the Austrian frontiers on the lines of my paragraph 2 above.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With great truth and respect,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

The Right Honourable

Ernest Bevin, M.P.

etc., etc., etc.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Marles

* 5 6 Reference:

THE PUBLIC

RECORD OFFICE,

LON DON

FO 371

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24018/363

CONFIDENZIALE-PERSONALE



A S. E.

Il Signor Ernst BEVIN, M.P., P.C.,

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI DI GRAN BRETAGNA

\$1821

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Il Moinistro degli I-Isfari Peteri

24018

Roma,

Confidenziale-Personale

Caro Signor Bevin,

La ringrazio sentitamente della Sua lettera del 27 giugno scorso n.E.5001/48/G. trasmessami per mezzo di Sir Noel Charles.

Come ebbi occasione di accennare a Sir Noel Char= les il Governo Italiano si rende pienamente conto delle preoccupazioni del Governo di Sua Maestà per la questione del traffico degli immigranti ebrei illegali diretti in Palestina, ed a tal fine le Autorità Italiane hanno mante= nuto e mantengono un costante contatto con questa Ambascia= ta di Gran Bretagna allo scopo di controllare ed impedire entro i limiti del possibile - tale afflusso clandestino. A tale scopo è però necessario poter anche contare sulla piena collaborazione delle Autorità Militari britanniche in Austria e in Germania, diretta ad impedire l'entrata in Italia attraverso i valichi delle Alpi di numerosi gruppi di ebrei, entrata che si è venuta recentemente e continua= mente intensificando come si è già fatto rilevare all'Amba= sciata Britannica in Roma, e a riprendere in consegna colo= ro che, nonostante la più attenta vigilanza, riescono a pe= netrare in Italia.

Come il Presidente Truman nel suo recente appello al popolo americano, anche il Governo Italiano, da parte sua

A S.E.

il Signor Ernst BEVIN, M.P., P.C.,
Ministro degli Affari Esteri
di Gran Bretagna

* 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51821

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auspica che la risoluzione recentemente adottata dalle Na= zioni Unite, invitante i Governi ed i popoli ad astenersi dall'uso di mezzi pregiudizievoli per una pronta soluzione della questione palestinese, sia ascoltata da tutti gli in= teressati, e che nello spirito e nella lettera dell'Orga= nizzazione delle Nazioni Unite si possano raggiungere quel= le favorevoli soluzioni del grave problema, che, nell'inte= resse comune, sono desiderabili.

Sono in grado di assicurarLa che le Autorità Ita=
liane cercheranno di continuare nei loro sforzi per evitare
che il territorio italiano sia utilizzato per il traffico
lamentato e sono assai lieto che il Governo di Sua Maestà
apprezzi nel loro giusto peso le difficoltà che il Governo
Italiano incontra sul terreno pratico e politico per risol=
vere il serio problema dei rifugiati stranieri in Italia,
e La ringrazio per la rinnovata assicurazione secondo la
quale, anche in tale materia, possiamo contare sull'appog=
gio britannico.

Mi creda, caro Signor Bevin, cordialmente suo

Jona

61821

TRANSLATION

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr. Bevin,

I thank you cordially for your letter of June 27th No. E 5001/48/G which was transmitted to me by Sir N. Charles. As I have had occasion to confirm to Sir N. Charles, the Italian Government fully appreciates the concern of His Majesty's Government in the present state of illegal Jewish immigrant traffic to Palestine, and with this in mind the Italian authorities have maintained and will maintain constant touch with the British Embassy, in order to control and prevent - as far as is possible this clandestine movement. It is, however, essential to this end that we should be able to count on the full collaboration of the British military authorities in Austria and Germany, in preventing the entry of large parties of Jews into Italy across the Alpine passes, (a method of entry of which, as we have already reported to the British Embassy, increasing use has been made lately) and on their cooperation by receiving back into custody any, who may despite our vigilant watch on the frontier, succeed in penetrating into Italy.

Just as President Truman expressed in his recent appeal to the American people, so the Italian Government expresses the hope that the recent resolution, by which U.N.O. invited Governments and peoples to abstain from the use of methods which might prejudice an early solution of the Palestine problem, will be observed by all those concerned, and that in the spirit and letter of the United Nations Organisation it will be possible to reach the satisfactory solution of this grave problem, which is so desirable in the common interest.

I take this opportunity of assuring you that the Italian authorities will continue to make every effort to prevent the use of Italian territory for this deplorable traffic, and to express my pleasure that His Majesty's Government appreciates the full extent of the practical and political difficulties with which the Italian Government is faced in resolving the serious problem of foreign refugees in Italy, and I thank you for the renewal of your assurance that we may rely on the support of the British Government in this respect.

Believe me,
Dear Mr. Bevin,
Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CARLO SFORZA

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: TO 371 821

TRANSLATION.

Dear Sir Noel,

I thank you for your letter of the 8th July, No. 37/146/47, under cover of which you kindly transmitted to me a personal letter from Mr. Bevin on the subject of illegal Jewish immigration. I am forwarding the enclosed reply to Mr. Bevin, in which as you will see I renew the assurances which I have already given you of the favourable attitude of the Italian Government in this matter.

I feel bound to take this opportunity of emphasising that the policy which we have adopted in meeting the British requests, a policy prejudicial to our own interests in the general question of foreign refugees in Italy and of their migration from Italy to other countries.

Memoire No. 554 of April 1st, which was drafted on the occasion of Sir G. Rendel's visit to Rome, that we would find it difficult in the long run to continue with a policy which was in such direct contradiction to the needs and interests of this country, and we ask that in return we should receive at least an assurance that as soon as the issue of immigration permits for Palestine recommences, priority will be given to Jews at present taking refuge in Italy and who were already in the country on a given date, in order to prevent these refugees from becoming a permanent burden on our peninsula.

I take the liberty of drawing your kind attention once again to this proposal as it is one of vital importance to us.

Kindly accept etc.

(Signed) CARLO SFORZA

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Registry
No. £7310/48/31 Comidential. Restricted. desputel no. 337 that it might be interest to Halian God. The a guster (lumberer smell) to Volices los: Jevish "refugus" with to Palstine. gestive

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BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN. NOTHING TO

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OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, 8.W.1.

28th August, 1947.

(E 7310/48/31):

Deas John.

In his despatch No.337 of the 4th August, of which I enclose a copy, His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome suggests that It might be in our interest to encourage the Italian Government by alletting a quota (however small) to the Jewish "refugees" in Italy in making up future lists for legal immigration to Palestins.

- 2. I should be glad to have your views on this proposal so as to reply to home as soon as possible. There may be something to be said for keeping the Italians cooperative by a gesture of this kind.
- I am sending copies of this letter and its enclosures to Scherr and Evershed.

yours sincerely (804) John Beich

(J. Beith).

J.D. Highem Bad., Colonial Office. 00

SECRET BOX No. 500,

BOX No. 500,
PARLLAMENT STREET B.O., LONDON, S.W.1.

WHITEHALL 6/05 SF. 217/2/8.3.a/DJS 3rd September 1947.

CHER

Dear Beith,

Please refer to your E 7310/48/31 of 20th August 1947.

For our part we see no objection to the allocation of a quota of Palestine immigrant certificates to Jewish "refugees" in Italy.

Yours sincerely,

D.J. Schen

D.J. Schurr.

J.G.S. Beith Bug., FOREIGH OFFICE.

Copies to: Odr. W. Evershed, R.K., Cabinet Offices.

> J.D. Highan Edg., Colonial Office.

DES/HZI

والمعالمة Lucado

E7339/G MASTERN 357 Desination of veus on President Waffield. E7839 /48/9 Mr duff Coops Paris 808 dated " Aug Recowed 12 Aug. (Minutes.) Last Paper. E7303 References. I attach a short note, to be sent down to the Secretary of State on Friday, explaining the E7339/48/9 necessity for a decision in regard to an alternative destination for the "President Warfield" Jews. It has the concurrence of the Colonial Office at a departmental level and represents the views of the Official Committee on Jewish Illegal Immigration. H. M. Ambassador at Paris has more than once decision recommended that we should take the above-mentioned (Print.) in order to have a final means of pressure on the illegal immigrants: Mr. Ashley Clarke suggested this course when he attended a Ministerial meeting on the subject in London a fortnight ago and the suggestion is again taken up in the telegram from (How disposed of.) Paris within. The short argument in favour of 3)11P deciding definitely on an alternative destination is that the Jews have not believed our official statement that they will not be returned to Cyprus or Palestine. The Secretary of State has not wished hitherto to take a definite decision about sending the Jews to Germany, wishing to exhaust every possibility of securing the disembarkation of the Jews by leaving the three transports where they are and giving the Jews a chance to become bored with their confinement. In the event, the Jews now appear to be confirmed in their absolute refusal to land and the possibility of contagious disease, upon which the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs were relying, appears to have diminished. Only two cases of measles amongst the children of one ship have occurred. On the departmental level, both we and the Colonial Office feel that the critical moment for (Index.) (Action securing total disembarkation by the methods completed.) hitherto adopted has passed. No-one has landed W4. in the last two days, whereas up till then there were always about five landings a day. Hence the attached recommendation to the Secretary of State.

We/

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Next Paper.

We need not exclude the possibility that, during the period when a final decision is being taken and while we are putting into effect arrangements for its communication to the Jews, some unforeseen and favourable development may make the announcement of an alternative destination, such as Germanyunnecessary.

Creman Politicie Dept.

13th August, 1947.
(BEITH)

9 thinh it is preasonably clear:

- (a) that the announcement of their alternation destination offers the only shance of persuading the passengers to land at Port de Bouc.
- (b) that Hamburg, or some other port in the British zon of Germany, is the only particable alternative.

H-13 ecly 131/8

1. / affach a of minte which # Mr Beith which it is proposed Should be submitted to the 5/s. Mr Beille would loke to have our Commens es som as possible.

2. The disadvantages of suding facts three dews to the British Ine one 88 vious Bus / with brighty

RecapiTula Ce Than in Gennary Q. OUR auttinities, have repeatly stiesses that there is not Room in The me In me Reppees. Adda to that they naturally Billes by Nessar it sains the adoption by us of fus was a dumping grounds for all the Pohgeos whom we have no other place for. The C-10-C has strongly neoistes our varions a 4 mp 73 to saddle him with Reposees hom Iraly & Austria. As a Result La Resently received a specific assurance how the 5/s that the last rèhjee commitment Le world Scrected to undelake was the reception of some 2000 Yugaslavs bon Austria. Voittini 2/3 locales of receiving this guarantecha is now to be paced with a brother and even more overons commitment.

(B)!The idea of sinding me lars 6 to British 2 one is micely alim to our whole policy in Sumary in relation 6 the Jons. We have bearn at great pains to 'seal of our 2 one as a result of

the principle their it should Sc

which we have contino the turish rehsee papulation of the 2 one to some 12,000. There Lews and gradually being reduced by legal smig Raîcoi. At the monsent 'our' Jars are fairly quici , Relatively lawasidning. They are unlikely to senais so if they join way the 400 do knows from the President bankito.

(11) It is incontable to cot our lone to receive lows, the raof majority when and how the US Zone. the was of course mass unliky to scillo ameri that we will sa the Ausrians to Pahe-14 m Sact.

(1) Sondnig Misse Lews back to Sumany - The country with they were persewiW - will have the wasi possible efects know the propagarie point of view. It will also be an unsdilying speciacle for the Germans.

3. These arguernents are shong, especially 2(a), and won to be in continuous solo

If there was an allernative (The Colonies son to St Exchisio. Bui has the possibility of them being dishubar win The Ut Seen considher?). However, in lier of an attendier, Genany seems to SE the only possibility.

4. The disadrandages to disantantarion in Jamany would be much smaller if We conto assure our authorities that the Brench would in their accept these Rhoses back into trana his Germany oren y preibly sont the byus. 5. I won to theefre suggest that

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minte In the s/s should include a Recommendation that our im Sassym Ponis should at once puid on, if at all our s/his to make these sews sisken sent at Int de Bone pail, what to hench will accept them I sent with secret from I sent with secret.

I would also soggest that

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lagree strongly with bond stellive's arguments, the substance of which should, I suggest, to included in any taper sent to the S. of S. Permans are already faging that we are finding

Stilling B/mi.

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J.

incidents).

rather late that Hitler was
right about the fews & when they
see us behaving towards them in
a somewhat similar manner
their views will be confirmed.

I think Lord Pakenham should
see the papers before they go to

18AB/Survous

I have amended the draft brief to take account of Griman sept's news, Int waint aming the Mrical Committee's recommendation

Ly.s. Bein Ingry

m/ nxtx

Brief approved by fin 0. Jargers K S/s. Artin taken Jo Ang 18 NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371

Jewish illegal immigrants ex "President Warfield" who have been returned to Port de Bouc.

The Official Committee on Jewish Illegal Immigration recommend that a decision should now be taken in regard to an alternative destination for the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants at Port de Bouc. A decision is urgent for the following reasons:-

- (a) The British troops guarding the immigrants have now been confined on the three transports for over three weeks and the same applies to the merchant seamen and caterers. The latter have already caused considerable difficulty and, though the troops' morale is still satisfactory, we cannot expect too much of them.
- (b) The Palestine authorities are denuded of the transport necessary for shipping away any illegal immigrants who may turn up in the meanwhile.

 New ships would take at least six weeks to fit up. The articles of one of the transports expire on August 24th and a new crew would have to be sent out if she were not at sea by that date.
- (c) The Colonial Secretary is leaving for the West Indies on the 17th August.
- (d) H.M. Ambassador at Paris reports that the situation has reached stagnation-point and that the only chance of breaking the deadlock is to announce a definite destination to the Jews and give them time to think it over.

We have not abandoned all hope of securing the disembarkation of the Jews (only about 130 have so far landed) and the decision sought would give us a final opportunity of securing disembarkation.

Only two destinations have been seriously considered: the British Zone of Germany and parts of the Colonial Empire. The Colonial Office state that there is no sufficient accommodation for this large number of Jews in any part of the Colonies at short notice and such a destination would have the disadvantage that we should completely fail to establish the principle of refoulement. Germany has the advantage that accommodation exists and, provided the French authorities maintain their offer of hospitality, we should have a chance of returning the Jews to France through the British Zone, thereby securing refoulement and relieving the British Zone of responsibility.

The German Political Department have pointed out the following disadvantages inherent in sending these Jews back to Hamburg: first, that Sir Sholto Douglas was recently assured he had been called upon to fulfil his last commitments in regard to housing refugees; secondly, that it is our normal policy to keep Jews out of our Zone; and thirdly, that we shall be much criticised for this decision. They recommend that we concentrate on getting the Jews back to France, via the British Zone of Germany, that we should again promise Sir Sholto Douglas that this is the last batch of refugees he will have to accept, and that we should give him

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early warning of the proposed date and place of disembarkation. As regards the proposed assurance to Sir Sholto Douglas, it should be borne in mind that further cases of this nature may occur and that H.M. Government may be compelled to take similar action again. It might therefore be wiser not to tie our hands on this point.

A decision to send the Jews to Hamburg gives us two further chances of returning them to France and establishing the principle of refoulement:

- (a) by further persuasion at Port de Bouc on the basis of our announcement of final destination;
- (b) by sending them by train through the British Zone to France.

Failing that, such a decision returns the Jews approximately to their place of origin and acts as a strong deterrent to the illegal immigration traffic.

We therefore recommend the following action:-

- (1) Inform Berlin of the decision taken in principle to send the Jews to Hamburg if they finally refuse to land in the South of France.
- (2) Instruct the Embassy at Paris to request the French Government to accept the Jews back by train via the British Zone of Germany. We could point out to them that the difficulties of forcible disembarkation would thereby be greatly diminished.
- (3) Inform the Jews that their next destination is Hamburg and give them a time limit of, say, 48 hours to land voluntarily in the South of France.
- (4) Inform the Jewish Agency accordingly and request their help in sparing these refugees further confinement and suffering by encouraging them to disembark.
- (5) Issue guidance to the press fully explaining our point of view, i.e. that the Jews have had every endouragement to land in France, that in face of their continued refusal we cannot leave the transports indefinitely at Port de Bouc and that we are sending the Jews to the only place within our jurisdiction where there is adequate accommodation for them outside Cyprus and Palestine.

mulanilt

14th August, 1947.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper.

D. 2.58 p.m. 11th August, 1947.

No. 808.

R. 3.35 p.m. 11th August, 1947.

11th August, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem,
Marseilles.

Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

IMMEDIATE.

LIGHT.

Foreign Office please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 30 and to Commander-in-Chief Mediterraneam.

My telegram No. 764.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Ships have now been at Port de Bouc for two weeks. Only some 120 persons have disembarked and there is no sign of a change of heart as regards general disembarkation. French Health Authorities' plan to disembark children from Ocean Vigour seems unlikely to produce results. I conclude therefore that only remaining possibility of inducing immigrants to disembark is if they are informed definitely of their ultimate destination and given a time limit in which to opt for remaining in France. This time limit should be long enough to permit Jewish organisations in France to have second thoughts.

- 2. Ships obviously cannot be kept indefinitely at Port de Bouc. They are needed in Palestine and there are already difficulties owing to expiry of contracts of staff and refusal of some members of crew to proceed outside Mediterranean (see Marseilles telegram No. 127 to you). Discipline of troops which has been admirable may also become affected since some are due shortly for discharge or leave.
- 3. I would urge therefore that decision as to destination of those who have not disembarked should be taken without further delay and arrangements concerted for making last minute appeal as effective as possible.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office, and War Registry Admiralty for repetition to Jerusalem and Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean]

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Following document(s)* retained in the Department of origin* transferred to PRO Safe Room*

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EY345/G alistin MASTERN 363 or events during period F/345/48/Q in which passangers from president marties arrivées at Port de Roue. Mr Conscon Paui8 The Had dated & Aux Received 12 Aug. (Minutes.) Last Paper. EY344 Copy Co (M Higham) References. Cah. Of. (condr. Evermel) Aut. to Mr Cours on Sent Des. Beins (Print.)Any 13 How disposed of 15, At I Hr Coullen Pairs (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

28653 F.O.P.

H.E.

For the sake of record I submit the following account of the events during my visit to Marseilles and Port de Bouc in connection with the passengers taken off the "President Warfield" in Haifa and returned to France.

Captain Turp and I arrived at the Consulate-General at Marseilles at 2.15 p.m. on Sunday July 27th. The Consul-General, who had been called back from leave that day, had also just arrived and we attempted to put him in the picture as quickly as possible. At the invitation of the Prefecture we then went round to attend a conference with the French authorities. After a great deal of delay, we were received by Monsieur Collaveri, the Secretary-General of the Prefecture, who was in charge of operations throughout in the absence of the Prefect. He was supported by M. Rousseau of the Ministry of the Interior, M. Taddei of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a Secretary. The British party consisted of the Consul-General, Mr. Gallagher, Captain Turp and myself. The meeting took the form of a general review of the arrangements on both sides, and this elicited a number of points which it was necessary to discuss with the escort of the three transports and with the O.C. troops on board. We told M.Collaveri that we were trying to get these officers into Marseilles on the following day in order to get answers to these questions. The conference lasted about half an hour and was a prelude to a meeting of the full French Committee to which we were not invited. In fact this suited our book since we were not concerned with all the detailed arrangements for reception and we could not have spoken so frankly if all the representatives of the Jewish organisations had been present.

At first light on the following morning Captain Collett, R.N. arrived in Marseilles in H.M. Frigate "Cardigan Bay" and tied up in the old port. He brought Lt.Col. Gregson round to the Consulate, and we had a discussion at 9 a.m. This lasted most of the morning as in the meantime the Prefecture had arranged for us to bring these officers round to a meeting at 2.30 p.m. The main points new to us which emerged in our discussion with the British officers were, first, that Col.Gregson greatly disliked the communique in its original form and, secondly, that the ships only had enough food and water to last them until, at the latest, Wednesday morning.

The same people as before on the French side were present at the meeting in the afternoon at the Prefecture. The detailed arrangements for bringing the vonvoy in were confirmed. The Sous-Prefet then explained the procedure he proposed for going on board with the Committee and reading the communique. I made it clear that His Majesty's Government strongly disliked the communique in its present form and that they were also opposed to the idea of the Committee going on board. When pressed, I explained that, in our view, we attached the utmost importance to the passengers not being subjected to any kind of propaganda which might lead them to prefer staying on board. The Sous-Prefet said that his instructions were categorical in regard to the Committee and the communique, and I said I realised this, but we were at present discussing the whole question between our two Governments in Paris. He replied that, in that case, what did we propose to do? We must understand that if we were likely to continue our objections to the Communique etc. it was not worth his while keeping all the services standing by from 4 a.m. the next morning. After some discussion, it was agreed that we should continue to plan on the assumption that our two Governments would find some means of agreement in the meantime, and on that basis we raised no further objections, it being understood that the Committee should do no more than go on board and stay while the communique was read to the passengers. The question of the police was also discussed. [OVÉR

(1609) 23796/1381 2,050,000 8/40 JC&SLtd Gp644/229 (REGIMINT) CODE 5-34-0 COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference: FO 371

was made clear that the police would have to verify each passenger before they left the ship in order to make sure that they had, in fact, left France on the "President Warfield". I said I was sure that there would be no chance of other persons slipping on board the transports in Palestine; I added (erroneously as it turned out) that I thought they had all been transferred at sea; but, as it was likely that many of the passengers had thrown their papers overboard I said I would ask His Majesty's Government whether they could give a formal assurance that there could have been no chance of anyone else getting on to the transports.

After this meeting the "Cardigan Bay" sailed away again with Captain Collett and Col. Gregson. Later in the day, the Consul-General received a deputation of journalists who asked whether they could be given permission to go on board. learnt that they were visiting the Prefecture with the same request at 7 p.m. and that if they failed to obtain satisfaction they intended to tackle the Presidence du Conseil at Paris. I rang up Mr. Ashley Clarke and after explaining the position up to date, asked him whether he could get the French Government to agree that journalists should not be allowed on board. Mr. Kay also saw Mr. Roth, the chief delegate of the International Red Cross, who told him that it was the policy of the Red Cross not to serve on purely governmental committees and that, though they were prepared to help, they had therefore not joined the French Captonia (up) Committee.

On the following morning, Mr. Kay, Mr. Ashcroft and myself set out at 4 a.m. for Port de Bouc. We there met the chief French officials including Admiral de Coux, Administrator of the Ports in the south of France. They were mostly very agreeable and allowed us to use the office of the Marine Marchande as our headquarters. M. Taddei informed me that the French Government had agreed to amend the communique as we desired and showed me the new and satisfactory text. (This was confirmed by a telegram which was brought over to us from Marseilles later in the morning).

Unfortunately, there was no sign of the ships, which seemed to us incomprehensible, since the Naval Commander had repeatedly urged the French authorities to have all their services It was not in ready to start operations no later than 4.30 a.m. fact until after 7.30 that the first ship was sighted. At 8 a.m. the Sous Prefet, after a preliminary and rapid medical examination had been made of the ship, to satisfy the French that/ho epidemics existed on board, invited the Consul-General and the rest of the British party to join the Committee in his launch and proceed to the first ship. After some confusion we arrived, went on board and greeted Col. Gregson. Many of the Jews were in the pens on deck, but when the Sous-Prefet attempted to address them, they all ran away into the hold, the idea being presumably that all should hear the message together. We accordingly went down into the hold (which was unbelievably suffocating) and the Sous-Préfet read out his statement in French which was then translated into Yiddish and Hebrew by an interpreter. He asked whether anyone had anything to say, and a spokesman at once jumped to his feet, succeeded in obtaining silence and delivered an impassioned speech, the burden of which was that, grateful as they were for the French offer, it was Palestine to which they wished to go. In a minute, his whole audience, men and women, were weeping hysterically. After his speech they all leapt to their feet and sang "Hatiquvah". There was no possible doubt that the mass answer was "No".

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10 3

Mr. Kay, Mpt. Turp and myself remained on board to discuss the situation with Col. Gregson, and we drafted an agreed telegram to the Foreign Office giving an account of the visit. Col. Gregson told us, in confidence, that the reason why theover ships/

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Reference: FO 371

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ships had been so late was that the master of the "Runnymede Park" had been so drunk the night before that he had muddled his instructions. We left at about 11.30 a.m. for the shore, to which we were given a lift in the doctor's launch. I was surprised to find that several of the doctors who had been on board had OSE stamped on the arms of their white overalls and, in fact, belonged to the society which had arranged the departure of the "President Warfield". We found later that, as was inevitable, most of the services which were arranging for the care and reception of the passengers were largely composed of Jews.

From what had happened on the first transport and from our conversations with Col Gregson, it was clear that the Jews were in a highly excited and hysterical state, and also that they had fully realised that they were faced with a choice, in spite of the impartial handling of the matter by the Sous-Prefet. Col. Gregson, who knew his Jews, was of the definite opinion that there was nowno longer any possibility of a mass movement to go ashore and that if the same procedure was followed on the other boats, the same results would ensue. It became equally clear to us that we could not use force to get them off without French cooperation. We therefore decided there was nothing for it but to ask the French point-blank whether they would accept the passengers if we used force to get them off. On landing, therefore, and after a preliminary sounding of M. Taddei, I saw the Sous-Prefet in his office and put the question to him frankly. He said that his instructions categorically forbade him to accept anybody who did not specifically volunteer to land, and that he could not give us facilities if we made any use of force. He said he was reporting what happened to Paris, and I said we should do the same; and we agreed that the next step would have to be further agreement between our two governments. In the meantime we decided that the other two boats should be visited the same afternoon beginning at 3 p.m. The Sous-Prefet was already becoming exhausted, having been up the whole of the previous night and having spent a long time in his hot, official uniform in the suffocating holds of the "Runnymede Park". But he wished to finish off the three wisits on the same day, so as not to waste more time than necessary in Port de Bouc.

The next hour or so was spent in vian attempts to telephone, through the courtesy of the French officials, by the
elleged direct line to the Paris Prefecture. I eventually got
through just enough to explain the situation to Paris, and
through just enough to explain the telegram we had drafted
sent back to Marseilles for despatch the telegram we had drafted
on the "Runnymede Park".

At 3 p.m. we started out for the "Ocean Vigour" and "Empire Rival". The scenes on board were approximately the same, except that on the "Ocean Vigour" a good deal of conversation took place between the Committee and the Jews because a number of the latter showed signs of wanting to disembark. The Sous-Préfet was by this time becoming even more tired and nervous and he rather excitedly insisted formally that he should be given the opportunity to interrogate a number of these people separately in order to verify that they really wished to disembark. He maintained that his instructions were to satisfy himself on this. The O.C. troops was at first strongly opposed to this suggestion, his view being that it was wrong to take off ten of the best volunteers. These should rather be used at a later date to start a run of the whole lot of passengers. It was a matter for him to decide, but in order to give him a clear field I told the Sous-prefet formally that in our opinion the only task of the Commission was to go on board, read the communique and go away again. This was not accepted by the Sous-Prefet, and Col. Gregson eventually decided that we should lose more by offending the French than by insisting on his Several people, who had approached the Sous-Prefet before, were brought out of the pens, but the angry shouts/

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2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 31821

shouts, screams and threats of those remaining behind had its effect and they quickly decided that they had changed their minds. During this period a woman fainted in one of the pens, and there were great cries for "water"; this incident was subsequently used by ill-intentioned people to give the impression that the Jews were short of water. At this time, this was quite untrue.

On the way back to the shore, Col. Gregson received a signal to the effect that a boat with a loud-speaker had been circling round the "Ocean Vigour" urging the Jews not to disembark. He and I at once took this up with the Sous-Prefet with considerable vigour and the Consul-General did the same with Admiral de Coux. They promised to do something about it, though Admiral de Coux pointed out his shortage of protecting vessels owing to war damage. During the same part of the voyage, M. Taddei attempted to make a number of helpful suggestions as to how we could encourage the Jews to land, but we were greatly handicapped by the representative of the Ministry of the Interior who stuck like a limpet to our elbows. A signal was also received about the shortage of food on some of the vessels and Col. Gregson was able to take the opportunity of fixing up the details of supplies with the French member of the Commission who was in charge of these matters. During the whole of the four or five hours during which we were either in the launches or on board the transports, many separate conversations took place and all the British party had someone to keep an eye on. Captain Turp was of the greatest help to Col. Gregson in standing by his side and supporting him in his arguments. Mr. Ashcroft spent a good deal of time getting stories from the troops on board and in particular from the O.C.Troops in each case.

During the last part of our return to land, the SousPréfet said he had now satisfied himself that no-one wished to
land from the three transports. Col. Gregson and I at once challenged this statement, and formally contested his decision not
to make any landing craft available for the next day. I explained
that we knew there were many people who would like to land if they
were not intimidated and quoted a number of concrete instances
which had been given us by the O.C. Troops in the three transports. I said we should have to take this up at once with our
Government. M. Collavéri, who was by then almost too tired to
speak, maintained his refusal quite formally and said that he
could do nothing more for us without further instructions.

The boats were a very long way apart and it was not until nearly 8 p.m. that we returned to the shore again and then drove straight back to Marseilles. Later in the evening we dispatched a telegram to the Foreign Office recording the events of the latter part of the day. I had agreed the general lines of this with Col. Gregson, but had not had a chance of writing anything out until then. During this period, M. Collaveri rang up to say that he had arranged for the loudspeaker to be confiscated as well as its equipment. Mr. Ashcroft gave a press conference in the Hotel de Noailles.

on the next morning Captain Collett arrived again in the "Cardigan Bay" at Marseilles and visited the Consulate at 9 a.m. He and the Consul-General discussed all the detailed arrangements about revictualling and refuelling the ships, and the Consul-General, who had spent a good deal of time on the three transports in finding out the names of the transports' agents etc. telephoned all round the town and put the necessary arrangements in hand. He also saw the President of the British Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles who was largely reponsible for the revictualling of the troops.

At #11 a.m. Captain Collet visited Admiral Tanguy to ask whether, if he left Marseilles that afternoon, he could come back again and continue to use his wireless.

[OVER]

At/

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At the same time Mr. Kay and I called at the Prefecture at the request of M. Collaveri, who said he would come out of a conference in order to talk to us. He said that a Jewish demonstration in a cinema had been organised for 6.30 p.m. and that the demonstrators were likely to move to the Prefecture or the Consulate-General. Would Mr. Kay like the street in which the Consulate-General was situated to be roped off?. Mr. Kay agreed to this. We had, in the meantime, received a signal from Col. Gregson to the effect that/a further vessel with loud speakers had been interfering with the transports. Mr. Kay took this up vigorously with the Sous-Prefet who at once telephoned to the police in our presence, told them that their instructions not to allow hostile propaganda were categorical and formal and that a continuous police patrol must be maintained. He told us that he had just learnt that 22 sick people had been asked to leave the ships and that he had at once given instructions for a launch to go out and fetch them. I asked whether he had received further instructions from Paris. He said "No", but nevertheless he agreed to my request that a launch should stand by the first ship the whole time in case further passengers decided to disembark. He also said he was arranging to provide food daily for the next two or three days for the passengers on the three transports, but warned us that this could not go on indefinitely. Finally I took the opportunity of conveying to him an assurance from H.M.G. that no passengers other than those on the "President Warfield" could possibly have got on the transports. M. Collaveri had recovered from his nervousness and weariness of the previous evening and could not have been more helpful and friendly. He admitted that he had been somewhat carried away by the hysterical atmosphere on board, and he now listened readily to the same arguments as I had used on the previous evening about the intimidation which was preventing many volunteers from signifying their readiness to land

After this interview, Mr. Kay and I went on board the "Cardigan Bay" where we learnt that Captain Collett had received favourable replies from Admiral Tanguy to the two requests mentioned above. We told him of our interview with the Sous-Préfet and asked him to send a signal to Col. Gregson informing him of the more favourable developments for revictualling etc. which had emerged from our talk with M. Collaveri. In the afternoon Captain Collett called again to say that he had received a signal from Col. Gregson reporting that no food had yet arrived for the "Runnymede Park". We were able to check up that this was now out of date. Captain Turp and Mr. Ashcroft then arrived and reported the situation existing at Port de Bouc that day. There had been a few sick who had volunteered to land but the local authorities were now saying that they could not maintain any longer existing facilities for reception. We agreed that this was part of the problem which was then being taken up in Paris. They also reported that the Jews had now quite calmed down on board the transports and there did not seem any present danger of incident. We reported all this by telephone to Paris. I left by the evening train from Marseilles.

J.E. COULSON.

1st August, 1947.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 31821

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CONFIDENTIAL T345 British Embassy,

Paris

128th August 1947.

Py Van John.

You may like to have for purposes of record the rough note, of which I enclose copies, giving an account of what happened during the period in which the three transports arrived at Port de Bouc with the passengers from the President The note has not been agreed with Warfield. the Consul-General at Marseilles, and I cannot touch entirely for its accuracy, since there were no opportunities for taking notes during this rather crowded visit.

As you will see, it is mainly a record of the questions we had to take up with the French, and does not go much into descriptions of the scene, which would need another long paper. The main local colour was provided by the heat which was terrific.

The whole incident has put a very great strain on the Consul-General and his staff who were mostly on duty between 8 a.m. and midnight when I was there, and of course a great deal longer on I can only say that they performed July 29th. prodigies.

J.G.S.Beith, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office, LONDON. S.W.1.

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No.E 7345 46 46
Top Secret.
Secret.

Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.

Draft.

M' Coulson

from Jo

August 14th 72

OUT FILE

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My dear John Many thanks to your letter of Ang 8th enclosing a rough note of your activités at Mascules and Port de Bonc. lie avere most interested to read this trist hand account of events, which happy brosected Which we had of conse followed with close attent win but without

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a detailed picture your local scene her what you appreciate what you and the Consulate - C

Words ever John Beith Abhry 13

HING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MAR

OUT FILE 14th August, 1947.

(E 7345/48/G)

My dear John
Many thanks for your letter

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th August enclosing a rough note of your activities at Marseilles and Port de Bouc.

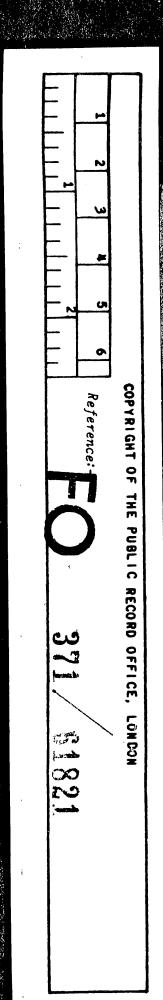
we were most interested to read this first hand account of events, which we had of course followed with close attention but without a detailed picture of the local scene. We much appreciate what you and the Consulate-General were able to achieve in the face of formidable obstruction.

Yours ever,

John Beith

(J. C. S. Beith)

J. E. Coulson, Esq., C.M.G., Paris.



(Action completed.)

(Indoff.)

Next Paper.

7399

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I'.

Translation.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

13 MB 1847

E 7359

Lisbon, 17th July, 1947.

Confidential Personal.

Dear Mr. Bevin,

I have the great pleasure of receiving Your Excellency's letter of June 27th, which was delivered to me by the hand of His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Nigel Ronald, and I wish first to express my thanks for Your Excellency's kind words on the subject of the co-operation given by the Portuguese authorities with regard to illegal immigration into Palestine.

The Portuguese Government is not unaware how important the repression of this illegal immigration is for the peace of Palestine and the Near East. And therefore - I have great pleasure in declaring it to Your Excellency - my Government will not cease to give as much help as possible in this matter.

Great Britain, always anxious to contribute to the removal of all the obstacles in the way of the final establish ment of world peace - and which has done so with great effect/

77

effect - will find on the part of Portugal the same strong desire. His Britannic Majesty's Government may be certain of this.

Yours very sincerely,

José Caeiro da Matta.

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1. Westing Dept (10 obtains)
2. 6 96.

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros Gabinete do Ministro Lisboa, 17 de Julho de 1947

MA.

Confidencial Fessoal

Meu caro Sr. Bevin:

Tive o grande prazer de receber a carta de V.Ix2. de 27 de Junho findo, que me foi entregue por mão do Mabaixador de Sua Lagestade Britanica, Sir Migel Ronald, e desejo, antes de mais, agradeser as palavras améveis de V.Ix2. écêrca de cooperação dada pelos autoridades porta unsas a proposito da imigração ilegal na Pelestina.

Pão desconhece o Governo Português quanto é importante para a paz na Palestina e no Próxico Oriente a repressão dessa ilegal imigração. E porisso - com todo o prazer o declaro a V.Exa. - não loixará o meu Coverno de continuar a dra sua melhor accistência nesta matéria.

A Grã-Bretanha, sempre desajosa de contribuir para o resoção de todos os obstaculos ao estabelecimento definitivo da poz do mun-

* 5 6 Reference: FO 371 \$1821

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

LONDON

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros Gabineto do Ministro

Pritanica.

do - e eficazmente o tem feito - encontra por parte de Portugal o mesmo vecmente desejo. Pode estar disso certo o Coverno de Sua Lagratade

De V. Exa. muito sincer mente

fre Cain halle

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E7399/G 13 AUG 1947 Ellegar immigrant Blups EY399 /48/G French polis. President hoafield My Duff Coopes Northands. Pais Dared 12 Aug Received 13 Aug. Last Paper. (Minutes.) EY346 References. (Print.) incerne Legally. Low (How disposed of.) Rott Borta to get away. bre had better ask the Co tox obs. (Index.) (Action completed.) nothis and pass trem on to Next Paper.

Mr Evans

27437 F.O.F.

The c.o. have now heard from Palestine that the case of the "Plenident Warfield" will not some I before the coults for many weeks. In the mean time, however, I the French have allowed the "northlands" to sail. I neggest that we might now allows This III suggestion to lake and that there is Wow longer any ned to bother Mr. Evans. You might ask Paris at a suitable opportunity whether this is in fact dead. We have had no write request from the Branch FB sept.1 I spoke to Mr. brossley about Elis. He Elimles me may condider it dead, unless me hear further from To to Palessine 1906 Da Aug.

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13 AUG 1947

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

82

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Duff Cooper No. 809

D. 2.50 p.m. 12th August, 1947.

12th August, 1947.

R. 3.35 p.m. 12th August, 1947.

Repeated to : Jerusalem

Berdeaux

IMPORTANT

MMMMMM

CONFIDENTIAL

Net repeated to F.O

My telegram No. 33 to Bordeaux.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs request that we should not dispose of the "President Warfield" before proceedings have been completed against Westen Trading Company on account of "President Warfield's" offences against French law.

- 2. For the moment the "Northlands", which also belongs to this company, is being held as a guarantee for the payment of another fine which might be inflicted. Ministry of Foreign Affairs expect, however, that the company will be able to put up a substantial monetary guarantee, and the "Northlands" would then be released. In the event of the fine to be inflicted by the Tribunal exceeding the monetary guarantee, the French Government would like to have something in hand. Hence their request, which will be confirmed in writing.
- that he did not think there would be any difficulty in acceding to the request, particularly as the "President Warfield" is not fit to sail. But without prejudice to that, his Majesty's Minister expressed strong hope that French authorities would continue to hold the "Northlands" on general grounds, and suggested that the case now pending before the French Tribunals gave an admirable excuse for doing so.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: TO 371 34821

4.

- 4. Competent official said that release of the ship was "almost" automatic once a monetary guarantee had been put up, and he did not think that the French authorities would be willing to depart from tradition. His Majesty's Minister rejoined that the French Government were by now well aware of the importance we attached to preventing the departure of the "Northlands" and if they did not use this particular means for doing so they would have to find another expedient, which might perhaps be less easy.
- 5. I hope Berdeaux may seen be able to report action by Panamanian Consul on basis of my telegram under reference.

Fereign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 51.

[Cepies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office, for repetition to Jerusalem.]

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1 2 3 \$ 5 6 Reference: FO 371

J.E.C. F.O.Bordeour No 22. understand from

MARGIN. WRITTEN IN THIS BE 5 NOTHING

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Confidential. Reetnicted.

PARIS

Telegram.

No. 182

En Clair.

Cypher.

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LON DON

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

E 7399/48/G

Confidential Cypher/OTP

DEPARTLENTAL NO.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No.1827

D.12.20 a.m. 18th August, 1947

14th August, 1947

Repeated to Bordeaux No.22

CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No.809 [of 12th August: Jewish illegal immigration].

We understand from a confidential source that "Northlands" has taken a quantity of meat on board. This suggests intention to embark passengers.

200

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

m. 8

75021/54/47 Cyphar (0. T. P.) 7399 48/Q

10 PALESTINE (General Sir A. Couningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sont 22nd August, 1947. 10.00 hrs.

No.1906 Seeret.

Addressed High Commissioner Palestine. Repeated Paris.

Paris telegrom No. 809 to Foreign Office of 12th August, repeated to Jerusalem unnumbered.

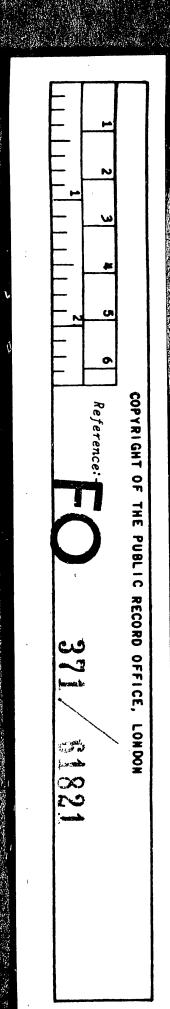
PRESIDENT WARFIELD.

Grateful for your observations on French request that you should not dispose of vessel before proceedings have been completed against owners.

You will recall that French originally expressed desire to have ship returned (my top secret telegram No.1600 refers), but have since been told she is unserworthy. Present request shows, however, that they still have this question in mind.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for caward transmission).

Distributed to:-/



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War Office .

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Foreign Office

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Miniatry of Dofesse

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M.T.D. Ministry of Transport Porcist Office Research Dept. - P.S. to Prime Minietor. - Private Segretary.

First Sea Lord.

- Mr. 4.C.B. Dodds.

Private Secretary.

· C. I. G. B.

I.t. Col. M.M. Charterie.

- Lt. Col. Goro.

- Private Secratary.

Chief of Air Statt.

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m Mr. C. W. Mazter.

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- Sir M. Wilson Smith.

- Deleman Raglesty.

- Mr. T.A. Robortson.

- Mr. Graham.

- Alr Commodore K.C. Bros.

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P.T.O.

28653 F.O.P.

Next Paper.

German Refugee Department

There is no prohibition on entry into the Zones, but any infiltrees found would be treated as ordinary Germans and not given D.P. status.

C.C.G. feel that if wider publicity could be given to the refusal to grant admittance to D.P.Camps the deterrent effect would be greater.

Diverman.

Eastern Department

20/8

Mr Rennie 2 2/8 2/8 Infn. Policy Dept.
News Deept. Mr. 2/8

Ang 21

21/8

90

BRITISH EMBASSY WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

7th August 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 84/123/47

Dear Department,

We enclose herein Mr. Marshall's reply to Mr. Bevin's letter of 27th June about illegal immigration into Palestine which was enclosed in your letter E 5001/48/G of 30th June.

We are continuing to take every opportunity of urging the State Department to press for quick consideration by the Treasury and Justice Departments of American activities in support of illegal immigration.

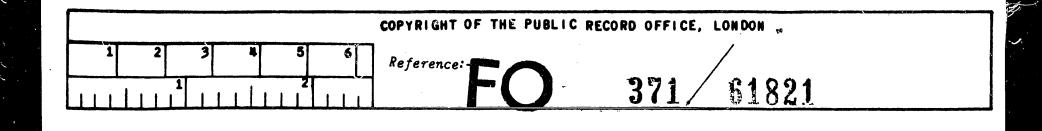
Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1. Reference: FO 371/5182

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

nejerence:



Confidential Pref: 84/123/47 Enclosure to Washington Chancey's letter of August 7 th.

The Eastern Department,

The Foreign Office

London, S. N. 1.

British Embassy Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

August 7, 1947

SECRET

Dear Mr. Bevin:

I have received your letter of June 27, 1947, in which you expressed your deep concern over the question of illegal immigration into Palestine, and asked whether you could count upon the assistance of my government in preventing the situation from deteriorating still further. You requested particularly that United States officials and representatives on charitable and refugee organizations in Europe be requested to discourage the unauthorized movement of Jewish refugees leading to their departure on illegal immigrant ships for Palestine.

You

The Right Honorable

Ernest Bevin,

Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs.

\$182

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

You are undoubtedly aware of the complexities and difficulties involved in stopping this solicitation of funds or outfitting of vessels for use in transporting illegal immigrants. Our Treasury and Justice Departments have been requested to study the matter in order to see whether ways exist in which to meet the requests which your Government has made in this connection. I am endeavoring to expedite their decisions in this regard.

Recently export licenses which had been issued for four LST's were revoked by this Department when evidence was received indicating that they were intended for use in the illegal immigrant traffic. We shall endeavor to see that no vessels owned by the United States Government are sold in the future to persons whose activities provide grounds for believing that the ships would be used for the purpose of transporting illegal immigrants to Palestine.

I may

<u>က</u>

I may also add that the War Department on April 15,

1947 instructed the United States military authorities

in the American Zones of Germany and Austria that

admittance was to be refused to displaced persons camps

after April 21, 1947 except in certain special cases.

It is believed that this action in the American Zones

of Germany and Austria may have the effect of restricting

the general flow of refugees in Europe.

Although United States representatives in Europe are familiar with the President's statement of June 5, 1947, I am calling it to their special attention, and have directed them to comply fully with the policy therein set forth, since the movement of illegal immigrants towards Palestine at the present time tends further to complicate an already delicate situation.

I hope

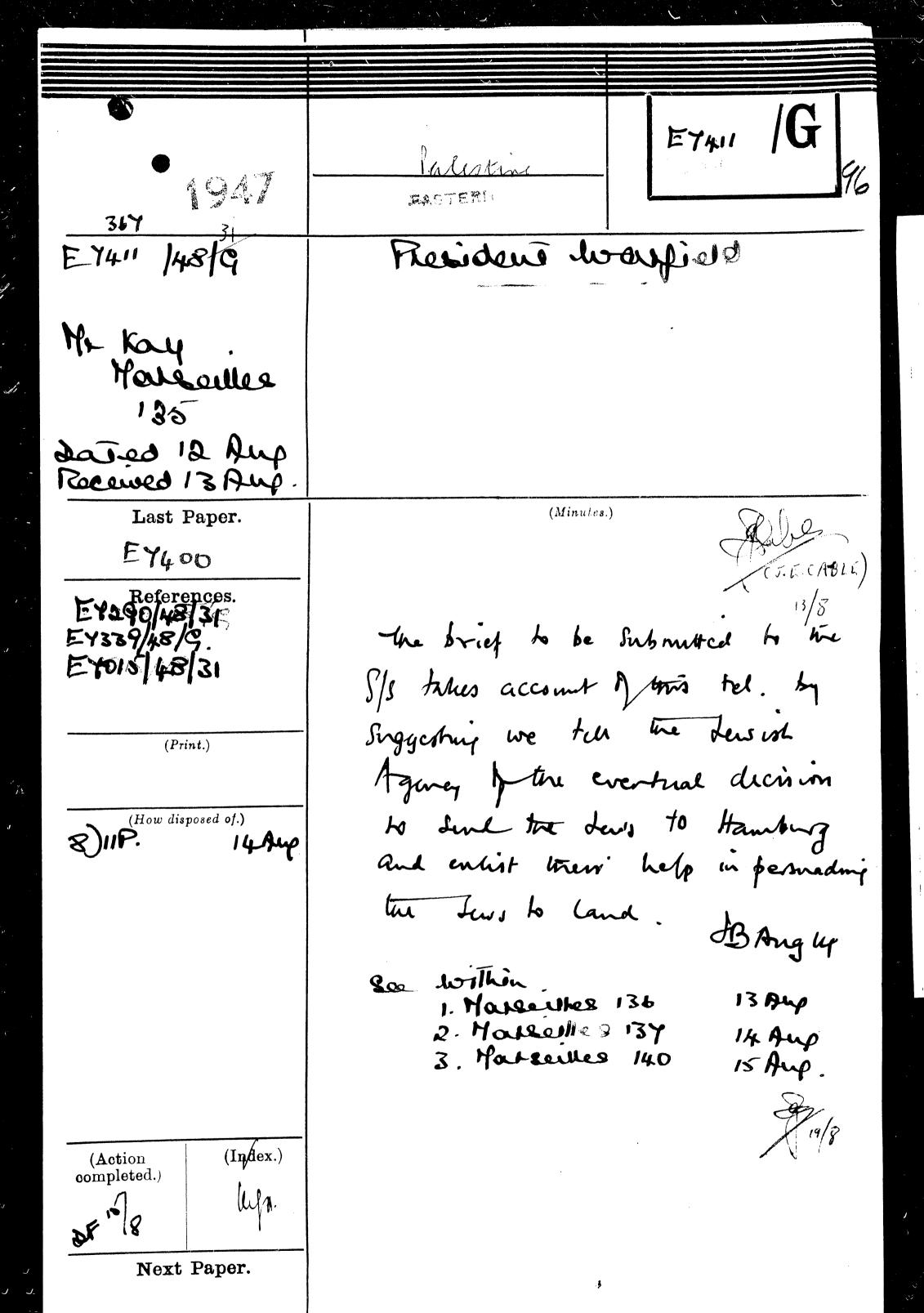
RECORD OFFICE, % ∞

I hope that these measures will prove helpful in discouraging further unauthorized movements of Jewish refugees and the departure of illegal immigrant ships for Palestine.

Faithfully yours,

Monsoner

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51821

27437 F.O.P.

Cypher/OTP

13 AGG 1947

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Kay No. 135 D: 7.30 a.m. 13th August, 1947

No. 135 12th August, 1947

R: 9.00 a.m. 15th August, 1947

Repeated to Paris.

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IMMEDIATE. SECRET

Your telegram No. 116.

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

Commanding Officer Troops considers that immigrants will not land without either:

- (a) use of force or,
- (b) full co-operation of Jewish organisations in persuading passengers to leave the transports.

I have also discussed with him proposal contained in Paris telegram No. 808 to you that Jews should be informed of their ultimate destination in the hope that this will persuade them to disembark. We are both of opinion that such a statement will have no effect unless Jewish agency and Hagannah are first persuaded that it is in the interest of the immigrants to disembark and are prepared to help in inducing passengers to leave the transports. You will recall that immigrants refused to believe the Officer Commanding Troop's statement that they would not return either to Palestine or Cyprus (my telegram No. 114 refers).

2. There have been no new developments at the port de Bouc and no further disembarkations.

Code R

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General D. 6.15 p.m. 13th August 1947 No. 156 R. 8.40 p.m. 15th August 1947

18th August 1947 Repeated to Paris EY411/

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IMMEDIATE RESTRICTED

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 135.

No disembarkations and no developments today.

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11 F seing done

JD Ayrs'

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E Jupil

CODE R.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majosty's Consul-General, No. 157.

6, 10, p.n. August 14th, 1947.

August 16th, 1947.

9, 10, p. d. August 14th, 1947.

Repeated Paris.

RESTRICTED.

Illegal Jevish imigration.

hy tologram No. 156 no further developments to-

day.

RECE 16 AUG 1967

Reference

THE PUBLIC RECORD

office,





FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General

No. 140

D. 7.20 p.m. 15th August, 1947

15th August, 1947

R. 9.30 p.m. 15th August, 1947 No. 140 15th August, 1947

Repeated to Paris

ddddddd

IMMEDIATE

RESTRICTED

2 mos tobs. 11 Pleing Done.

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 137.

One sick woman disembarked today otherwise no developments.

\$1821

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Group **F.O**

Class 3.74.

Piece 618.21. . .

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E942/48/3/

61821

EYW3/G MASTERF E743/48/9 Suspect elipping: 8.8. Ania chancery wion 91241 147 dated 6 Aug Received 13 Aug. (Minutes.) Last Paper. M. I. S. Mr. Schen Lofner Tor: E7412 e.v. (Mr. Highan Rubinet Office (bdr. Eversland)
Min. of 7/16. Mr. J.N. WUC. 3

Min. of 7/16. Mr. ROBERS

Press Jalle. References. E 5939 48/9. (Print.) B)MIS C.O Copy Top Mirans (How disposed of.) (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

28653 F.O.P.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C. 6th August 1947

Ref: G124/

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

Will you please refer to Foreign Office telegram No. 7005 of 12th July about the S.S. ANITA. (This ship is of Panamanian registry and is owned by the Compania de Navegacion Ellanita S.A. of Panama - not Ellerman as stated in Foreign Office telegram No. 455 to Brussels of 12th July).

E. Much

Our Shipping Attache has been in touch with Rueff of the Belgian Economic Mission in New York, who confirms that this vessel is on charter to his Mission to make six consecutive voyages with coal from Philadelphia to Belgium. She has gone to Antwerp to complete repairs and is not expected to be ready to load in the United States until October. The Belgian Economic Mission intend to keep to the charter, provided that coal is available by the time the vessel is ready to load. Only unforeseen circumstances such as that would cause them to cancel the charter. Rueff added that the Mission had been approached a short time ago to cancel the charter, but that they had not done so.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Brussels.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

5182

Next Paper

38538



British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

4th August, 1947.

5,16.

With the compliments of

H.M. Consul-General.

E 7420

The Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London.

British Consulate-General Marseilles.

4th August, 1947.

105

FGKG/jerb. S.16.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a Resolution which has been sent to us by the Fédération de Sociétés Juives de France (Bureau de Marseille).

convened by the C.G.T., the Communist Party, and verious local Jewish organisations at the Cinema Châtelet on the evening of 30th July. Despite wide press publicity, not more than 200 people attended this meeting and, contrary to expectations, it was not followed by demonstrations either at the Prefecture or at this Consulate-General.

The local newspapers announced that the Resolution would be transmitted to us on the following morning by a delegation consisting of members of Jewish Societies. In actual fact, we received the Resolution two days later by registered post.

We are copying this letter and enclosure to Eastern Department, Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

Marseilles.

The Chancery, British Embassy, PARIS.

0F THE PUBLIC LONDON ್ನ ಯ

RECOMMANDEE

106 EH

RESOLUTION

Réunis à l'appel des organisations politiques, sociales et culturelles de Marseille, en un meeting le Mercredi 30 Juillet à 18 H 30 au Cinéma Châtelet - 3, Avenue Cantini, nous nous permettens de demander à Monsieur le Consul Général d'Angleterre de bien vouloir porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, le sentiment de douloureuse indignation éprouvée par la population marseillaise à l'annonce de l'attaque par la Marine de Guerre britannique, des émigrants sans défense, comprenant des hommes, des femmes et des enfants qui se trouvaient à bord de l' "EXODUS 47", alors que le bateau n'était pas encore dans les eaux palestiniennes.

ces hommes, ces femmes et ces enfants qui avaient enduré les pires souffrances dans les camps hitlériens, ont été l'objet de traitement d'une rare brutalité de la part des soldats et marins britanniques. Réembarqués sur des bateaux-prisons, ils ont été refoulés contre leur volonté. Bien qu'accueillis avec sollicitude par le peuple de France, ces victimes du fascisme sont actuellement en proie au désespoir le plus profend.

Nous élevems une protestation véhémente contre de tels agissements qui rapellent ceux des S.S. et de la Gestapo de sinistre mémorre.

Nous demandons qu'il soit permis à tout être humain de vivre dans le pays de son choix, sans autres restrictions que d'exiger de lui qu'il se comporte de façon honnête. Les hommes, les femmes et les enfants de l'EXODUS 47" doivent pouvoir gagner librement la Palestine si tel est leur désir. Nous demandons avec force, pour les malheureux réfugiés se trouvant à bord des trois bateaux-prisons anglais, en rade devant PORT DE BOUC, un traitement conforme à la dignité de la personne humaine et des droits de l'homme.

La Féfération des Sociétés Juives de France l'Union des Juifs pour la Résistance, et l'Entraide,

la C.G.T., le Parti Communiste Français, C.A.D.I., le KEREN Kayemeth, U.S.J., Amicale des F.T.P.F., E.I., le Conseil Général des Juifs et Chrétiens, etc....

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Class 3 7/....

Piecé....6/82/

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E7441/48/31

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